

For the Benefit of Mr GIBB and Mr HAWTRIE.
THEATRE ROYAL.
(Not acted these Ten Years)
On MONDAY next, March 26, will be presented,
A Comedy, written by DRYDEN, called, The
T E M P E S T;
OR, THE
INCHanted ISLAND.
With all the ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.
To which will be added, a Speaking Pantomime, called,
HARLEQUIN'S INVASION;
OR,
THE TAILOR WITHOUT A HEAD.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, 21st MARCH 1781.
THE General Meeting of Proprietors, for
the purpose of choosing a Governor, Deputy-Governor, and
twelve Ordinary, and twelve Extraordinary Directors, for the ensuing
year, will be held at their Office on Tuesday the 27th instant, at eleven
o'clock forenoon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.
No votes will be received after twelve o'clock.
This Day is published,
A CATALOGUE OF BOOKS,
Being the Stock in Trade of DRUMMOND Bookseller,
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,
Which will begin to be sold immediately, at Offian's Head, at the prices
annexed, being at least 20 per cent. below the usual price in Sale
Catalogues.
They request their friends and the public to avail themselves of this
opportunity, and to send their orders soon, as the sale must finally close
the 27th May.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.
JOHN MONCKIEFF Apothecary, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, wants
an Apprentice at the term of Whitsunday next.
TO THE PUBLIC.
W. SOMERVILL, son of the deceased Ni-
col Somervill painter in Edinburgh, being now resolved to
carry on that business in all the different branches, hopes those persons
who are pleased to favour him with their employment will meet with e-
very kind of satisfaction, as the utmost attention will be paid by him to
the business. And if it shall please those who were the employers of
his father to make trial of him, it will be his particular study to merit
their favours.
Any person wanting the said William Somervill will please call at
his work-house, first stair above the Tron Kirk, or at Miss James Al-
lan's brewer, Grass Market.

GOVERNMENT
STATE-LOTTERY FOR IRELAND, 1781,
Begins drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted
in the same manner as all former State-Lotteries.
THE Original Tickets, Legal Shares, and Chances, in variety of
numbers, are sold and registered by
JAMES MASON,
At his China Ware-house, Bridge-street, Edinburgh,
who sold the following fortunate numbers, in chances, in last Irish Lot-
tery, (the receipts for which may be seen at any time by applying as a-
bove) viz. No. 45,807, drawn 10,000l.; No. 10,585, 5000l.; No. 4604,
and No. 12,282, 2000l. each; No. 4761, No. 6604, and No. 9471,
1000l. each; No. 2538, and No. 10,313, 500l. each, besides a very large
proportion of smaller prizes.

No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.	
1 of	10,000	10,000	
3 -	5,000	15,000	
3 -	2,000	6,000	
6 -	1,000	6,000	
10 -	500	5,000	
70 -	100	7,000	
80 -	50	4,000	
200 -	20	4,000	
5150 -	10	51,500	
5503 Prizes.		L. 101,500	
First drawn ticket for the first			
five days, 100l. each.	500		
First drawn ticket for the 8th			
and 12th days, 500l. each.	1000		
The last drawn ticket.	2000		
15498 Blanks.			
51008 Tickets.		L. 105,000	

The prizes to be transferable annuities at 4 per cent. per annum. to
commence the 26th of March.
All shares sold at the above Ware-house will be charged the same
price as at any office in London, and those drawn prizes paid at the
current value so soon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.
For HALF A GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will
entitle the purchaser to one thousand pounds, if all the three numbers be
drawn prizes above 100l.
Five hundred pounds, if the first number be drawn 10,000l.
Two hundred & fifty pounds, ditto 5,000l.
One hundred pounds, ditto 2,000l.
Fifty pounds, ditto 1,000l.
Twenty-five pounds, ditto 500l.
Five pounds, ditto 100l.
Two pounds ten shillings, ditto 50l.
One ditto, ditto 20l.
The purchase returned, if all the three be drawn prizes of 10l.
For SIX SHILLINGS three numbers will be given intiting to half
the above benefits.—For THREE SHILLINGS three numbers intiting
to a fourth of the above.—And for ONE GUINEA, three numbers int-
tling to double the above benefits.—All the first and last drawn tick-
ets intitled to benefits are included in the above schemes, and the mo-
ney will be paid without deduction.

Country correspondents may have their tickets, shares, and chances
remitted for good bills at sight, or at a short date.
Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.
N. B. Advice of the first day's drawing is expected to arrive here on
Monday the 2d day of April.

FROM OSTEND TO ABERDEEN,
15th April.
A General Ship to sail on or before the
THE JOHANNA MARIA,
CAPT. NICOLAS FREDERIC HIORTH,
a Flemish brig, burden 120 tons, is now ta-
king in goods, and has above half her cargo
engaged.
For particulars, apply to William Herries,
and George Keith, Ostend.
As soon as Captain Hiorth is full, another
vessel will be laid on for Scotland.



ACCOMPTANTSHIP.
JAMES BAIRD, JUNIOR,
WRITER IN EDINBURGH.
TAKES this public method of returning his most sincere and hearty
thanks to his employers for the repeated favours bestowed upon
him since he commenced an ACCOMPTANT; and humbly begs leave to
inform them, That his business having increased, he finds himself nec-
essitated to assume Mr DUNCAN CAMPBELL, one completely bred to
this branch, as his PARTNER: That they intend to serve such Noble-
men, Gentlemen, and others who may favour them with employment,
in bringing forward their books and accounts in the most approved
method;—surveying and laying out their estates, in the most correct
and newest taste;—valuing and dividing their lands into distinct and
rentable farms, in an accurate manner;—restoring their estates, and
otherwise putting their affairs upon a distinct and easy footing.—They
also intend to accept of arbitrations on accounts in dispute:—To pre-
pare and state disputable accounts for other arbiters:—to bring forward
the accompts and books of Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, that
may have fallen back, and generally to carry on the Accomptant busi-
ness in all its branches.—And, for the accommodation of their employ-
ers, they will attend them at their houses, in town or country, for such
hours as are necessary for managing and completing their affairs, in the
most expeditious manner, and balancing and settling the books and ac-
counts of those that chuse to see a correct state of their affairs.—Letters
addressed to Baird and Campbell, Accomptants, at their office in Nid-
dery's Wynd, Edinburgh, will be carefully attended to.

POCKET-BOOK LOST.
DROPT on Wednesday afternoon last, betwixt Jock's Lodge and
Tranent, A Newcastle Memorandum or Pocket-book, with a red
Turkey cover, containing sundry Notes of the Edinburgh Banks; with
a Promissory Note of Mansfield's House. Any person that has found
the same, on applying to the publisher, will be generally rewarded, be-
sides the grateful acknowledgments of the owner.

A SALE OF VERY FINE FRENCH BRANDY.
JOHN MACKENZIE, opposite to the Exchange in Glasgow, has
newly got home, and is presently selling off, a large cargo of very
fine FRENCH BRANDY, straight from Cognac, and is delivering the
same genuine as imported, having fill the Custom-house seals upon it.
It is of an excellent quality, a fine flavour, and a pleasant taste, and
with an equal quantity of Rum that is genuine, makes most excellent
Punch.
For the accommodation of the Public, it is put up in casks contain-
ing about ten English gallons. The casks are large, double bound, and
about a gallon larger than what goes for the ordinary twenty-pint casks,
and are sold at the low price of 4 l. 10 s. the cask. To prevent trou-
ble, one cask is the least that is to be sold, and the money to be paid
down on delivery.
There is likewise newly arrived, a large cargo of very fine fresh
TEAS, whole and well preserved in lead chests, just as it came origi-
nally out of China. The middling kind is 4 s.; the fine Shouhong,
6 s. 6 d.; and the very fine Hyson Green, 12 s. No less than a box to
be sold. And permits with all.

MILLINERY GOODS TO BE SOLD.
LILIAS DOUGLAS Milliner, being immediately to retire from
business, is to begin a sale of her whole stock of Millinery
Goods, on Monday the 28th of March, at ten o'clock forenoon, at her
shop, head of Warriston's Close, in the Luckenbooths, Edinburgh,
where Ladies may now have an opportunity of supplying themselves
with all sorts of Millinery Goods at and below cost, as the whole
stock is to be sold off.
Miss Douglas takes this opportunity of returning her grateful
thanks to those who have honoured her with their employment; and
the begs leave to intreat all who are indebted to her to pay their ac-
counts to herself before the first of May; otherwise, all those that
shall be outstanding after that period are to be delivered into the hands
of a man of business, in order to recover payment thereof.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,
Head of Niddry's Wynd, opposite Bridge-street, Edinburgh,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the
generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can assure
them it ever shall be his particular study to pay such attention to busi-
ness, that he flatters himself will recommend and make his dealings
agreeable. He has at present a large quantity of TEA of such excel-
lent qualities, that he can venture to say, none hath been offered to sale
more worthy the public attention; which are now selling at the follow-
ing low prices, viz.

	L.	s.	d.	
Best Bohea,	at	0	3	3 per lb.
Congo	at	0	5	
Fine ditto	at	0	6	
Sulhong	at	0	6	
Very best ditto	at	0	7	
Hyson	at	0	11	
Superfine	at	0	13	
Best Raw Coffee	at	0	2	
Ditto Roasted	at	0	5	

Foreign and British Spirits of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices.
Sugars at prime cost.

JOHN AITCHISON,
At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the
head of the Flesh-Market Close,
RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for
the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure
them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is
hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and
good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and of moderate in
prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some
time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling
at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 6	Sing's ditto,	6 0
Fine ditto,	6 6	Cognac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Soucheang,	7 0	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	10 6	— Brandy,	5 6
Hyson,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,		Good ditto,	5 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 6
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.
Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.
N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the coun-
try, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in
WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

SALE OF BLACK CATTLE.
AT BRUCEFIELD in Clackmannan-shire, is to be SOLD by
a roup on Tuesday the 19th April, about Forty or Fifty young
HIGHLAND WINTERINGS, mostly Stags, some Queys, a Milch
Cow, and a young Colt.—The conditions to be seen with Alexander
Fairly overfeer.
If the purchasers chuse to keep them where they are till the 15th
May, they may have grass on reasonable terms.
Not to be repeated.

DUTCH SEED.
JUST arrived, and to be SOLD by Martin and Keir, Leith, a parcel
of FINE NEW RED CLOVER SEED, on reasonable terms, for
ready money only.
Not less than one bag containing from 2 to 3 Cwt. will be sold.

TO BE SOLD.
A Neat and fashionable four-wheel'd CHAISE,
with Harness for a pair of horses; all in remarkable good condi-
tion, having been built about a year ago, and never used above six
months of that time.
Enquire at Meliss Home and Chisham, coachmakers.
Not to be repeated.

From the London Papers, March 19.
L O N D O N.
This morning a messenger arrived with dispatches at the
Russian Minister's, from Prince Gallitzin, at the Hague.
By the last letters from Amsterdam it appears, that Mr John
Adams has got his first loan of one million of florins filled.
A patent of peerage is said to be making out, for creating
Sir George Rodney, and his heirs male, a Baron of Great
Britain, with the title and title of Lord Rodney, of Rodney,
in Northamptonshire.

A Writ of Summons to Parliament passed the Seal on Satur-
day, for Lord Middleton, who was expected to take his seat
this day.
This morning some dispatches were received from Lord Car-
lisle, in Ireland, by which we are informed, that the West-
India fleet which sailed from the Cove in February, were
spoke with at sea the 1st inst. by a ship arrived there from Lis-
bon, all well.

On Saturday advice was received, that several ships, which
were blown out of St Kitt's in the hurricane, were safe arrived
at Barbadoes from St Lucia, where they put in to repair.
A military council is summoned for Wednesday evening, at
the Cockpit, Whitehall, for the purpose of fixing the stations of
the several camps, and the regiments that are to compose them,
the ensuing summer.

It is generally believed that Commodore Johnstone's first vi-
sit will be to the Dutch settlements on the coast of Africa,
north of the Cape of Good Hope, and that the troops he has
taken out with him are in part designed for the garrisoning of
such conquests as he may make in that part of the globe.

So great are the expectations of hearing of the reduction of
Curacao, that messengers were ordered to be in waiting, and
several clerks sat up all last night at Lord G. Germaine's office.

DESCRIPTION OF CURACOA.
Curacao is one of the Leeward Islands, 20 leagues only
from the Spanish main; it is 15 leagues long, and about four
broad; it is in general stony, and the soil barren, and very bad-
ly watered, having no natural springs. On the S. W. side is
an harbour, St Barbara; and also one on the north side (where
there is a very good town and fort) called Jarvis's Bay, but
there is no anchorage, but ships keep close in with the shore,
and have a rope ready to send off, without which they could
not make the harbour, which, when they have got in by this
means, is a very good one, fit for careening and is very secure;
it has two other Bays, St Mathias and St Anne's, the latter
of which is defended by a fortification, called Fort Amster-
dam. Sugar works are in this part of the island, and likewise
fine pastures for cattle, of which they have great numbers on
the island, which is their chief traffick. It is not in any esti-
mation, however, for its productions, which are not by
any means so sufficient for the maintenance of its inhabi-
tants, as its situation for trade. The Dutch, struggling
with the continent. The people from Carthage and Porto
Bello used formerly to buy their negroes of the Dutch from
Curacao, and its harbour was perpetually full of shipping; but
it has of late years greatly declined, that trade having fallen
into other channels; yet still they have a trade from
hence all over the West-Indies, sending from Holland ships of
good force, which are laden with European goods, which find
a vent from this island, and on which they make very profitable
returns.

Two men of war are ordered to be got ready as soon as pos-
sible, to convoy the transports taken up by Government, from
Portsmouth to Corke.

The Greenland ships which are going out this season are fur-
nished with letters of marque, and carry their full complement
of men.

A letter from Bristol says, advice is received there from
Newfoundland, that the Union, an American privateer, of 28
guns, Capt. Davidson, is taken by the Start, and another pri-
vateer, and carried into St John's.

Captain Bateman has presented a memorial to the King,
praying to be restored to his rank in the navy, which his Ma-
jesty referred to the Admiralty Board, whose answer is, that
they cannot advise the measure, as it would not only give of-
fence to the navy, but also pave the way to many applications
extremely vexatious to the Board.

By the resolution of the city, not to allow their chamber to
the prostituted purposes of the treason-brooding Delegates, that
PATRIOTIC BODY have now no settled place of abode, and
consequently come within the vagrant act: the next account
of them that we are therefore to expect is, that they have been
all sent to the house of correction;—a house of all others the
most proper for such kind of gentry!

The city of London has, by the expulsion of the Delegates,
rescued itself from being any longer stigmatized as the detest-
able nursery of treason and rebellion!

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 20.
"The Russian fleet of three ships of the line, and a frigate
have received orders to sail the beginning of next month, and
to take under convoy the Danish and Swedish vessels that
at this port, but to have nothing to say to the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 12.
"This morning the Assistance man of war, of 50 guns, was
launched here. A frigate of 32 guns will likewise be launched
in the course of a few days."



St James's, March 19.

THE King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Walter Stirling, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's navy; and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, March 20.

The Janet, from Clyde to Charlestown, is retaken, and sent for St Kitt's.

The Harmonie, prize to the Maidstone privateer of London, Captain Hilman, is safe arrived at Gato in Naples.

The Bird privateer of London, has taken and carried into Scilly, a ship of 300 tons, bound from St Eustatia to Amsterdam.

The Scourge, ship of war, in her passage to the West-Indies, has taken a valuable armed ship, bound from Amsterdam to Surinam, and sent her for Barbadoes.

The Justrow Amelia, that was taken, is retaken and carried into Teulon.

The Albion, Beaumont, from London to Lynn, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Liberty, the Mary, the Holy Ghost, and the St Holy Ghost, from Bourdeaux to Brest, with wine, vinegar, and wheat, are taken by the Sprightly and Hero privateers belonging to Guernsey, and carried into Penzance; also the Endraght Galliot, with tobacco, from L'Orient for Bourdeaux, is taken by the Speedwell privateer of Dublin, and carried into the same port.

The Achilles privateer of Weymouth, Capt. Williams, has taken and brought into Portland Road Le Eprieve, a small lugger, of eight carriage guns, and some cohorns, belonging to Grenville; had been out two days and taken nothing.

The Fly, Hamilton, from New-York to London, is taken by a French frigate, and carried into Havre de Grace.

Pool 17. Yesterday was chased in here the Hopewell, Richards, from Weymouth for Quebec by a French privateer of six guns, besides swivels, and 30 men, who had took one of the passage vessels between this port and Portsmouth this morning; but the Phoenix lugger, Capt. Streeter, heaving in sight, the relinquished her prize, and endeavoured to escape; but Captain Streeter came up with and took her, after a stout engagement, in which three of the Frenchmen were wounded, and this afternoon brought her into this harbour; she had been only one day from Cherburgh.

The Valentine Margretta, from Nantz to Bruges, is taken and sent into Falmouth by the Tartar and Rambler privateers, belonging to Dartmouth.

A brig belonging to Yarmouth, commanded by a Captain Royal, supposed to be the Active, was taken by the same frigate that took the Fly, Capt. Hamilton.

The Trimmer Privateer of London, Capt. Hill, took fire, and blew up in Mahon road the 31st of December.

The Hero privateer of Plymouth, has taken, and sent into St Ives, the Harmonie, Capt. Rynders, from St Eustatia, bound for Amsterdam.

From the London Papers, March 20.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday some dispatches were received at Lord Stormont's office from the Leeward Islands, but contain nothing more than duplicates of the last advices from Admiral Rodney.

The last letters from the Leeward Islands mention, that they have had fine rains, and are in the greatest expectation of having a plentiful crop of sugars and rum this season, especially at St Kitt's and Antigua.

The last ship from New-York left that place the 5th of February. It is said that preparations were then making for an embarkation of all the grenadiers and light infantry of our army, to proceed under the command of General Phillips.

In the dispatches received from Admiral Rodney, relative to his taking St Eustatia, it is said intelligence was given, that he had received advice of five Dutch ships of war being cruising in those seas, in order to take the St Eustatia fleet under their protection, and that Sir George expressed very sanguine hopes, that he should be able to make prize of them also.

A correspondent says, we may assure our readers, that overtures of pacification have been received within these few days by our Court from their High Mightinesses the States General, which originated prior to our last important advices from the West-Indies; but they are not of such a nature to be complied with. As they have already met us on pacific ground, how far the important successes just mentioned will operate in the Dutch councils in hastening a treaty, more acceptable, and more extensive, time will discover.

A new writ is ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the shire of Berwick, the former election being declared void.

Paul Wentworth, Esq; it is said, is appointed, and will in a few days embark for St Eustatia, and take upon him the government of that island.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 13.

"Yesterday there was an extraordinary grand Council; the King attended by ten o'clock in the forenoon. It is certain some secret expedition is intended against Great-Britain; the officers commanding the regiments in the environs of Brest, &c. have the most positive orders orders to leave Paris by the 20th instant."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, March 15.

"The Dolphin packet is returned from Holland with a mail, by which we are acquainted, that ten of the English failors that were taken by the notorious Fall, and carried to Helvoetsluys, and there with many others put on board some Dutch men of war, found means by knocking down a Dutchman or two on board the ship where they were confined, to make their escape by a small boat, and got on board a schoot, and then made sail for Offend."

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from London, March 19.

"This morning, the Committee of the House of Commons on the late election for the city of Edinburgh met again, about a quarter past ten, for the further dispatch of business, when Mr Wright produced the minutes of Sir Laurence Dundas's election, Mr Miller's election, and other papers, which were admitted by the other counsel. Mr Buchan was then called in and sworn; and being questioned by Mr Wright, if he knew what is a legal quorum? He answered, I do; and then said, that no business was transacted without a majority of the twenty-five Ordinary Council.—2. Whether he remembered a meeting, when the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, and proceed to business without thirteen Ordinary Members? A. In June 1763, he remembered an attempt where thirteen were not present, but without effect; nor were their proceedings entered in the records of Council, but protested against, which protest was sustained by the Lords of Session.—3. Who acted as city clerk? A. Joseph Williamson acted as ordinary public.—4. What were the objections to that meeting? A. To the best of his recollection, the Provost continued in Council from ten to eleven o'clock; but, thirteen Ordinary Members not being present, he quitted the chair, and took a protest against any proceeding.—5. Did he draw the bill of suspension; and if the chief ground was the want of said thirteen? A. He drew it, and thought it the chief ground.—Questions were asked concerning their gowns, when he said, all the twenty-five Ordinary members (except the Old Provost) wore them; but none of the Extraordinary Deacons. He had heard, that they had bought some lately, but never saw them. [A laugh.] In answer to questions, he also stated, That the Ordinary Members

being absent, forfeited 1 s.; too late, 6 d.; the Provost, Prefes, or Clerk, 2 s.; but the Deacons none. On being asked, if he found in the records any instance of meetings where the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to be, yet the thirteen proceed without them? He found two instances where they did, where none of the Extraordinary Deacons were present; and one instance where there was only one Deacon; and several where only two Deacons were present; and these two went to make up the seventeen Extraordinary Council.

Mr Hogg Campbell asked the following questions: In the bill of suspension, what was the reason given against the meeting June 1763? A. 1st, There being no quorum (that is, not the thirteen aforesaid); 2dly, That the Deacons Extraordinary, and not of Council, had no vote at all.—3. On what ground did Mr Buchan object to that meeting? A. On the same ground as Provost Drummond, the then Lord Provost, the want of the thirteen aforesaid Ordinary Council.—4. What was the lowest number he remembers doing business? A. Thirteen Ordinary Members, and one Deacon Extraordinary.—This was the case when an address to the King was voted; but no money matters were then transacted.

"The records of the proceedings of the Council on the 29th of June 1763 were then produced, and also another book of the corporation; by which it appeared, that every year, the Council passed a law, for the Council to meet every Wednesday throughout the year.

"The above witness, of whose evidence the above is the general outline, having been ordered to withdraw, Mr Crosby stated the purpose for which he should call his next evidence.

"Mr James Tait, deputy clerk to the city of Edinburgh, in which character he had acted since May 1763, was the next witness called. Mr Tait deposed, that thirteen members of the Ordinary Council were necessary to constitute a quorum, but when extraordinary business was to be done, four more were necessary. He never knew the Council proceed to business in which the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present, except that it was attempted the 29th June 1763; but even that was never recorded. At an ordinary meeting on the Wednesday, the first thing done is to read the record of the last Court. The Ordinary Council, twenty-five in number, are distinguished by wearing gowns; but the Extraordinary Deacons wear none. The Ordinary Deacons are fined for non-attendance, but the Extraordinary Deacons are not. Mr Tait said, he never remembered the Extraordinary Deacons to have votes for the electing Commissioners from the city of Edinburgh to act at the General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Royal Boroughs in Scotland.

"On his cross-examination, Mr Tait said, that it was not merely his opinion, that thirteen of the Ordinary Council must be present to make a quorum, with four Extraordinary Deacons, or out of the seventeen present, thirteen must be of the Ordinary Council; but that he spoke from the fact itself, such having ever been the practice since he came into office; nor did he ever remember a meeting called to do that which could only be done by an Extraordinary Council. The Council for the sitting Member then put the following question:

"2. Did you ever know that an adjournment was made of the Council, for want of a sufficient number of the Ordinary Council present?"

"A. No, I never did.

"Mr Tait, however, acknowledged, that he had some faint recollection of such a thing having happened, and thought it very possible, though he could not positively say, that the Council had ever adjourned under such circumstances. The witness never remembered a Council proceeding to business before thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present; and he should not think it to be justified. In the year 1763, he refused to act in his office because thirteen of the Ordinary Council were not present; nor was he ever desired to do so but on the occasion he had mentioned, in 1763. He then protested against it. Mr Tait also said, he never knew an Extraordinary Deacon move for any business to be done, before thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present.

"Mr Fox then put the following question:—3. If it had been universally agreed at the meeting in 1763, that it was a business in which the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, should you have thought it your duty to protest on account of there not being thirteen of the Ordinary Council present?"

"A. I should have thought myself bound to have protested against it.

"The witness further deposed, that except the instance of the late election, he never knew the election for a Member of the city of Edinburgh to have been in the Ordinary and Extraordinary Council and Deacons.

"Mr John Dundas, one of the joint clerks of the city of Edinburgh, and who also acted as clerk at the late election of Sir Laurence Dundas, produced an instrument he had tendered to the Sheriff, returning Sir Laurence Dundas, and desiring him to enter into it with him; but which the Sheriff, he said, had refused to do; on which he had entered his protest against the conduct of the Sheriff. Mr Dundas also produced the precept he had received, previous to the election, from the Lord Provost.

"At this stage of the business, an ancient book was delivered in, by which the following appears to be the constitution of the city of Edinburgh:

Ordinary Council.	
1 Provost	1 Old Treasurer
4 Bailies	1 Old Dean of Guild
1 Treasurer	3 Merchant Counsellors
1 Dean of Guild	2 Trades Counsellors
1 Old Provost	6 Ordinary Deacons
4 Old Bailies	
25	
8 Extraordinary Deacons	
33 in all.	

"Mr Crosby then stated, that, on the morning of the election, several of the Deacons in favour of Mr Miller were made, and that Adam Smith, Deacon of the Skinners corporation, was chosen while he was voting for Mr Miller.

"Mr Campbell admitted, that two Deacons were made on the morning of the election, and who, afterwards, voted for Mr Miller. Mr Crosby then proposed to call in Mr Grieve, in order to prove acts of bribery against Mr Miller; he, and his friends, having offered two persons a bond, to pay them 3000 l. a year, till a Commission of the Excise could be procured for them. Mr Hardinge objected to this, as Mr Grieve was down as one of the petitioners, and was also one of the Town Council. The Chairman of the Committee did not see any great weight in this objection, as Mr Grieve had not signed the petition as an individual, but with many others.

The room was then cleared; and, after the Committee had deliberated amongst themselves, the Council were called in again, and acquainted, that it was their resolution, that Mr Grieve should not be heard.

Mr Erskine then said, it was his duty to call upon the attention of the Committee, in behalf of Sir Laurence Dundas. Mr Miller, he said, had not been elected, for the following reasons: 1st, Because the right of election was in the Corporation. 2dly, Because, if the Member could be elected by the Council, it must be in consequence of a summons from the Corporation. 3dly, Because the Council could not convene any meeting for electing a Member, but by the order of the Lord Provost. 4thly, Because the Lord Provost was not bound, by the seventh of George the II. to fix the election upon any particular day. And, 5thly, and lastly, Because, if the Lord Provost had been bound by the seventh of George the II. to take any particular day, he only could be answerable to the House of Commons for breaking through it; it could not warrant a part of the Council in proceeding to election, or the Sheriff in returning Mr Miller as the sitting member. Those, Mr Erskine said, were the reasons he had to offer against the election of the sitting member, and he would contend, that it could only be in the corporation, and that the act of that part of the Council who chose Mr Miller, had not been a corporate act.

Mr Erskine insisted, that no business could be done, by the Corporation, unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present. He then stated the nature of the constitution, and said the fourteen Corporations had no concern whatever with the Council, but were ordered by the Council to make choice of fourteen Deacons, but out of those only six were chosen by the Council; the remaining eight continued only as Deacons. The learned Counsel further contended, that it was impossible for the Extraordinary Deacons to out-vote the Ord-

nary Council; and that unless thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present, no business could be done. He allowed, indeed, that the thirteen Ordinary Council could not do any business alone, but that the Extraordinary Deacons could do nothing till thirteen of the Ordinary Council were present. Mr Erskine particularly adverted to the conduct of Mr Williamson, the Town Clerk, who, though he had thought proper to return Mr Miller, had not ventured to sign the act in his official capacity of Town Clerk, but only as a Notary Public, which plainly shewed he was conscious it was not to be justified, and that he was willing to guard against consequences. There was but one case, he said, where the Council could meet without the order of the Lord Provost, and that was when the Lord Provost neglected or refused to call a meeting on Wednesday, the ordinary Council day. In that case, a majority of the Council might, forty-eight hours preceding the ordinary and stated time of meeting, require the Provost or Prefes, under form of instrument, to call a Council, and, upon his refusal or neglect to comply with the demand so made, the majority of the said Council might meet on the said usual and stated time, and proceed to do business. With respect to fixing the day of election, it certainly was with the Lord Provost, and no man was bound to regard any day otherwise appointed. The writ issued from the Court of Chancery commanded the Sheriff to send his precept to the Lord Provost, notwithstanding which, he sent his precept to the Lord Provost, or Chief Magistrate for the time being, whereas it ought to have been sent only to the Lord Provost. This was not material, perhaps, to the cause; but the learned Counsel only mentioned it, in order to shew the Sheriff in his proper colours; for it was very remarkable that the Sheriff, in his precept, prefaced it by observing, that he had received the King's writ, commanding him to send his precept to the Lord Provost.

Mr Erskine proceeded to state, that within four days after a Sheriff received the King's writ, he was bound to issue his precept; but that the Lord Provost was not limited to any particular time for fixing the election, but could take any time for it, so that he could make a return of the Member time enough for it to be in the hands of the Clerk of the Crown, before the meeting of Parliament. But, admitting that the Lord Provost had acted otherwise than he ought to have done, he was only subject to any fine the law imposed, or liable to be punished by the House of Commons. His having done wrong was no reason why others should also do wrong; and, though the Lord Provost did not call a meeting when he ought to have called one, it by no means followed that any other person could appoint a day of election, who by law never had a right to do. Upon the whole, Mr Erskine contended, that the election appointed the Friday after that carried on by the Sheriff, was the legal one, and that Sir Laurence Dundas had then a clear majority of legal votes.

"The Committee adjourned at three o'clock, till ten next morning."

Extract of a letter from London, March 20.

"As soon as the Edinburgh Committee had met this morning, Mr Campbell, as Counsel for the sitting member, rose for the purpose of addressing the Committee in behalf of his client, for the end of removing the objections the other side had brought against Mr Miller's election, and to offer his reasons why the Committee should sustain him in his seat.

"As the Learned Counsel was up for more than four hours, it would be impossible, were it attempted, to enter minutely into his arguments. The chief points that he dwelt upon were, that the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote at the election of a member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, as part of the Council; and that at the time of the late election, the Lord Provost was at the distance of thirty miles from Edinburgh, and too much indisposed to perform the duties of his office. In consequence of which, Bailie Thomson had been legally chosen Prefes, and the election carried on upon the fair and constitutional grounds and principles of the corporation.

"Mr Campbell further contended, that though the King's writ was for the Sheriff to issue his precept to the Lord Provost, yet it did not follow, that the Lord Provost was the only person that could put the precept in force. It was for the use of the city, and as soon as the precept was in the hands of the Lord Provost, the election of a Member of Parliament might be made. The act was direct and clear in that point. What did it say? why, that as soon as the precept was in the hands of the chief magistrate, the city should elect; and, as the Council represented the city, there was no doubt but they were the proper persons for proceeding to the election. The Lord Provost was nothing more than a name for the Council, a mere hand to convey the precept; and the precept being directed to the Lord Provost, it was, in fact, directed to the Council, and the Council were to appoint a day for proceeding to an election, according to the words of the precept.

"The language used in the return of the Member elected, went strongly to that point; for the returning officer began, by saying, 'by virtue of a precept issued to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of the city of Edinburgh.' The learned counsel mentioned several instances, which he collected from the minutes of the council, of their having proceeded to the election of a Member of Parliament without the concurrence of the Lord Provost, receiving the precept themselves, and fixing the day of election at the Ordinary Council, held without any particular summons being delivered for that purpose. In the year 1741, the learned Counsel particularly laid it down, that though the Lord Provost was present, the Council appointed the day of election, and the Lord Provost had no objection to it. On another occasion, the Council divided on fixing the day of election, and carried it against the Lord Provost. It was rather extraordinary too, Mr Campbell added, that it should be objected to on the part of Sir Laurence Dundas, that the Extraordinary Council had no right to vote, when it was considered, that Sir Laurence had always carried his election by the votes of the Extraordinary Council.

"Mr Campbell brought to the recollection of the Committee, the case of Sir John Gordon and Mr Pulteney, about fourteen years ago, and thought it very much resembled the present one. In short, the learned counsel begged leave to insist upon it, that the right of election was in the Extraordinary Deacons, as well as in the Ordinary Council; and that the Council who proceeded to the late election, was a full and a complete one. He also hoped the Committee would bear in their mind, that the day of election had several times been fixed by the Council, both when the Lord Provost was present, and absent; and another thing well worthy their consideration was, that Mr Bailie Thomson was the friend of Sir Laurence Dundas, and had been conscious that he and the Council were doing perfectly right at the late election.

"The learned counsel having concluded, several books were delivered into the Committee, containing evidence of what he had said, all which Mr Wright admitted.

"Mr Alexander Wood, surgeon, was then proposed to be called by Mr Hardinge, and interrogated respecting the state of mind of the Lord Provost at the time of the late election; to which both Mr Wright and Mr Erskine strongly objected, as it did not signify to the other side whether the Lord Provost was insane or not. The last gentleman observed, that Mr Campbell had said, 'that the Lord Provost was a mere hand to convey the precept of the Sheriff to the Council.' As that was the case, he did not see how it signified what sort of a head he had; for, if he was only a mere hand, he could convey the precept whether he was insane or not.

"Mr Hardinge supported the propriety of calling in Dr Wood, and contended, that if the Lord Provost had only a head, and not a head, it was proper for the sitting Member to prove to the Committee the insanity of that officer; because, though he had only a head, that hand been guided by head, and he would beg leave to say, very bad heads; that was, by men who had gone all lengths to serve Sir Laurence Dundas. The other side, too, had exclaimed against the bringing Dr Wood; because his proving the Lord Provost to be out of his mind, would be adding a disgrace on his family. But who had rendered it necessary?—Not Mr Miller.—Not the sitting Member; but it was Sir Laurence Dundas that had occasioned the cause for going into any proof of the idiotism of the Lord Provost, and no one else was to blame for it.

"Mr Campbell followed Mr Hardinge in the same strain of argument, and was replied to by Mr Wright.

"The Committee were then left to themselves; and, after almost half an hour's consideration, they declared their resolution, that Mr Wood could not, with propriety, be called in respecting the insanity of the Lord Provost.

"Mr Gray was then examined as to the authenticity of the precept, and several other papers, and the Committee adjourned till the next morning."

another letter on the sitting Member Laurence's great influence in obtaining which, he said, Laurence candidly from place to place, Miller would not have said great things on acting; but took it would prove.

"The next observation, which he said, was of the Wednesday morning, he said the Council might have proceeded in the hand-writing of Mr Erskine.

"He next endeavoured to show, that Sir Laurence had a right to vote, and that his friends proceeded in the hand-writing of Mr Erskine.

"Mr Campbell then said, which he said, for business 17 out of the 20. He concluded, or without 13 ordinary election from time to time, for a party. He

say, but that the observed the precept return it to the Sheriff, devoted to the next.

"He concluded that the petitioner tion; nor should his footing were to be gillany were to be would his client re- Laurence or his con- gund; though he th- gainst the enemies a was very fly concl- Ministerial members- nary; and I have r- ding to the evidence hours; but, though hurt Sir Laurence.

"The next thing hid down above. incapacity. To th- 10, because it was after the business; tee was not a prop- the laws of the la- subject of Mr Han- not a word was said- bell had in the cou- had to deliver the- he, wittily, What-

"The Commit- an hour, the Coun- them." "That it- attempt to pro- Therefore Dr W- The next w- concerning the by whom, and w- where the precept- letion? But no-

"Mr Erskine- Gray, as he was- compelled to bett- community.

"Mr Hardinge- questions relative- the least impo- Gray is agent- "or any where- "says some; if- "this woman, I- cannot answer- "Dundas?"

"Mr Erskine- ledge, that it- I have no obj- "Mr Hardinge- thought it very- the business;—an- Gray became ac- Laurence; and- of nothing that- edent, to exat- was in consequ- least afraid of a- thought it prop-

"They adj- "I think al- "To-morr- Esq; one of th- ned for Mr M- city, is also f- examined, is

"This day- mittee to try- tion for Hen- Robert Smith- Honourable S- Thomas Luca- Charles Duto- William Po- John Rolfe, Lord Charles-

Nomine- Nomine- "The To- cond time a- "Mr Da- counts, pur- "The Se- belonging to- panies.

"Mr Or- resolutions, last; the b- brought in- "The C- Supply, ar- "Thur- Royal Ail-

"This- lor had ta- that, acco- this King- Chester, i- 1765, feve- were five- alarming- peding P-

Another letter from London, on the same subject, dated March 20.
A little after ten o'clock, Mr Campbell proceeded to open the case on the sitting Member's side. He began by taking notice of Sir Laurence's great influence at Edinburgh, for some time back. Notwithstanding which, he said, Mr Millar set out with a majority. Had Sir Laurence candidly acknowledged, that he meant to pursue him from place to place, or rather court to court, as he had done, Mr Millar would not have proceeded, but would have withdrawn. He said great stress on the Provost's not appearing, if he was capable of acting; but took it for granted, that he was insane, as he said he would prove.
The next observations were concerning the writ and the precept, which, he said, was regularly issued in the proper form,—made known on the Wednesday morning, and a meeting appointed that evening. He said the Council was entire till the 20th September, and the election might have come on before that time; and when Mr Millar's friends proceeded in their duty, the letters from the Provost were in the handwriting of Mr Gray.
He next endeavoured to shew, that the Extraordinary Deacons had a right to vote, insinuating, that in all extraordinary cases, they had such a right. And, with respect to that part of the sett, which is silent on their voting for Commissioners to Parliament, it at least implied, that their rights were left in the same situation as they had hitherto enjoyed them.
Mr Campbell then went to the question, What made a quorum?—which, he said, for ordinary business was 13, and for extraordinary business 17 out of the 33, whether 13 of them were ordinary members or not. He concluded this head by observing, if no election could go on without 13 ordinary members, it would be possible to put off the election from time till too late, if they chose to absent themselves to save a party. He then said, that a previous meeting was not necessary; but that the election might be proceeded to immediately. He observed the precept was only a mere notice, nor was it necessary to return it to the Sheriff. If the Provost neglected his duty, he said, it involved to the next Chief Magistrate to do it.
He concluded by saying, he took it for granted, or at least thought, that the petitioner would be well satisfied with having it a void election; nor should his client have any objection, if matters were on the footing they were before the late election,—or that the whole Magistracy were to be dissolved, and a poll election to take place; then would his client return with pleasure. He did not speak against Sir Laurence or his connections, for whom he professed the greatest regard; though he thought it would have become him to have joined against the enemies of his country, rather than against its laws. This was a very fly conclusion before a Committee composed almost all of Ministerial members; but, they are gentlemen of character and honour; and I have not the least doubt, but that they will decide according to the evidence before them.—Mr Hay Campbell spoke near four hours; but, though with many strong assertions, nothing I think to hurt Sir Laurence.
The next thing was to produce evidence to prove what had been laid down above.—The first called was Mr Wood, to prove the Provost's incapacity. To this Sir Laurence's counsel objected, on two reasons: 1st, Because it was not relative—for if he was incapable, this did not alter the business; but they said he was capable.—2dly, The Committee was not a proper court; for, tribunals and jury are appointed by the laws of the land for that purpose.—Mr Wright said, that when the subject of Mr Hamilton's letter of resignation was before the Council, not a word was said of incapacity. Mr Erskine observed, that Mr Campbell had in the course of his speech said, that the Provost was only a hind to deliver the precept to the Council from the Sheriff. If so, says he, wittily, What have you to do with his head?
The Committee were then left to themselves, when, after half an hour, the Council, &c. being called in, the Chairman informed them, "That it was the opinion of the Committee, that evidence to attempt to prove the Provost's incapacity should not be admitted." Therefore Dr Wood was not to be examined.
The next witness they offered was Mr John Gray, to make enquiry concerning the letters wrote to the Council from the Provost; and by whom, and whose directions, they were wrote?—also, If he knew where the precept was from the time the Provost received it to the election? But nothing came to Sir Laurence's hurt.
Mr Erskine rose, and objected to any question being asked Mr Gray, as he was agent for Sir Laurence; contending, that if he was compelled to betray his trust, there was an end of all confidence in a community.
Mr Hardinge answered artfully, That he did not mean to ask any questions relative to his agency, but questions foreign to it: nor did he see the least impropriety in his doing so. Suppose (says he) Gray is agent for Sir Laurence, and happens to be at a public house, or any where else, and a woman comes in to sell apples; Mr Gray buys some; if Mr Gray should be asked any questions concerning this woman, or his buying the apples, will Mr Erskine say, that he cannot answer that question, because he is an agent for Sir Laurence Dundas?
Mr Erskine immediately replied, "If Mr Hardinge will acknowledge, that it is matters foreign to the business he is going to ask, I have no objection that this Honourable Committee should hear Mr Hardinge's story of the old woman with the apples." However, he thought it very improper to waste their time with matters foreign to the business;—and, if the matter was connected with the business, Mr Gray became acquainted with it in consequence of being agent for Sir Laurence; and therefore should not reveal it,—though he was afraid of nothing that could come out,—only it established an unlawful precedent, to examine agents.—Mr Gray had said, that what he knew was in consequence of being Sir Laurence's agent; but was not in the least afraid of answering every question, if the Council and Committee thought it proper.
They adjourned at half past three, till to-morrow at ten o'clock.
I think all seems to be in favour of Sir Laurence Dundas.
To-morrow, James Hunter-Blair, Esq; and Alexander Duncan, Esq; one of the Depute Clerks of the city, are expected to be examined for Mr Miller. James Tait, Esq; the other Depute Clerk of the city, is also subpoenaed for Mr Miller; but whether Mr Tait will be examined, is yet uncertain.

Extract of a third letter from London, March 20.
This day the House of Commons proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the petition, complaining of an undue election for Heniton, when the following were returned as a Committee.
Robert Smith, Esq; John Shaw Stuart, Esq;
Honourable St Andrew St John. Sir T. Clarges, Bart.
Thomas Lucas, Esq; Honourable Frederick Robinson.
Charles Dundas, Esq; James Dutton, Esq;
William Pochin, Esq; Humphry Sibthorpe, Esq;
John Rolfe, Esq; Honourable Jethro Pratt.
Lord Charles Spencer, Chairman.
Nominer for the Petitioner, Filmer Honeywood, Esq;
Nominer for the sitting Member, William Adam, Esq;
The Tobacco and Sugar bill, and the Excise bill, were read a second time and passed.
Mr Dally, from the Customs, laid before the House several accounts, pursuant to order.
The Secretary at War presented an account of new companies belonging to the Militia, and an estimate of the expense of forty companies.
Mr Ord reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, eighty resolutions, relative to paper, come to in the Committee on Monday last; the same were read and agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the same.
The Committee of Ways and Means, and the Committee of Supply, are adjourned till to-morrow.
Thursday his Majesty will go to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to the Loan bill, and others that may then be ready.

Extract of a letter from London, March 19.
This day, in the House of Lords, as soon as the Lord Chancellor had taken the woolpack, the Earl of Faversham stated to the House, that, according to the late return, the number of Roman Catholics in this Kingdom had increased to a very great degree. In the diocese of Chester, in the year 1717, the number was ten thousand; in the year 1765, seventeen thousand; and, agreeable to the last return, they were five-and-twenty thousand. The noble Lord thought, this rather alarming to the Protestant interest, and that the whole of the laws respecting Popery should be revised, and a general law made for re-

fraining the Roman Catholic religion. He, therefore, should move, that their Lordships be summoned on Wednesday next, when he would move for leave to bring in a bill for that purpose.
The Bishop of Chester thought himself particularly called upon, by the statement that had been made, of the great increase of Popery in the diocese of Chester, which the learned Prelate said did not argue any increase of Popery, but merely that population had greatly increased in that place, which was really the fact. With respect to the motion itself, though he should not object to it, he thought the present moment a very improper time to bring it forward, before the ferment, occasioned by the late riots, had quite subsided; and he begged leave to remind the noble Lord, that, as the law stood at present, no Roman Catholic could educate the child of any Protestant, but only the child of a Roman Catholic; and to take away that toleration, would be breaking through every principle of Christianity. It was also so death to any Papist to attempt to make a proselyte, or to convert any Protestant to his persuasion. For his own part, the learned prelate did not think that Protestantism was in any danger; and if the Roman Catholics used any particular zeal, the Prelates of the Church of England had only to keep pace with them in support of their religion.
Lord Faversham spoke a few words, and withdrew his motion.
This day, in the House of Commons, as soon as the Speaker had taken the Chair, Lord North, in a speech of near an hour, proposed his new tax on paper, consisting of two-and-seventy motions, the articles of paper being divided into so many distinct species, and separately moved for. His Lordship also made four other motions, two of which were for abolishing the acts already in being, respecting the collection of the taxes, on paper, and two were for the regulation of it in future. All the eighty motions were unanimously agreed to.
It was then resolved, that no election should be balloted for, other than that for the county of Roxburgh.
The order of the day being then called for, on the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Berwickshire election, which declared the agreement entered into between Mr Scott and Mr Renton, to be illegal and corrupt, Lord Nugent moved, that the further consideration of it should be postponed till that day six months. Mr Dempster seconded the motion.
A very smart debate then took place for upwards of three hours, in which many of the members took a principal concern.
Mr Oulson, in a long speech, supported the Committee, and called upon the House to justify their conduct, by agreeing with their resolutions.
Lord Maitland thought the agreement did no dishonour to Mr Scott or Mr Renton, or any one else; and went into a full and complete justification of it.
Sir Joseph Mawbey defended the resolutions of the Committee.
Mr Pewsell thought Mr Scott had been already punished, by being turned out of the House.
Sir Fletcher Norton asked when the agreement was, as he did not perceive it to have been signed.
Sir George Yonge was for agreeing with the Committee.
Mr Fox was strongly on the same side.
Lord North closed the debate, by supporting Lord Nugent's motion, which was then put, and agreed to without a division.

On Tuesday last John Dickson of Culter, Esq; advocate, was married to Miss Mary Gibson eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr Gibson Minister of St Cuthberts.
On Wednesday last, John McKenzie, Esq; of Allangrange, was married here to Miss Catharine Falconar, eldest daughter of the late James Falconar of Monkton.
Thursday, the Reverend Mr John Colquhoun was ordained Minister of the Chapel of Ease at Leith, in room of the Reverend Mr Burnside, who was some time ago translated to Dumfries. The ordination sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr Randall, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.
Yesterday, the Lord Provost received from Philip Stephens, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty, an answer to his application for convey to the Baltic Trade, by which he is acquainted, that the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered his Majesty's ship the Tartar to call for the first convey about the end of this month; and that he is to be acquainted when a ship shall be appointed.

A gold box, containing the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, formerly mentioned, is now ready to be sent off to Sir G. B. Rodney, Baronet; with the cover elegantly engraved, exhibiting a fourth view of Edinburgh, comprehending part of the Castle; the Lady supporter holding in her right hand, the Castle and Anchor; with her left, presenting the freedom of the city to the Admiral, who is represented in the middle of the cover. Over the Admiral's head is Victory descending with a laurel in the right hand to crown him, and, in the left, the British Standard displayed. A view of the Frith, with the vessels, likewise the houses, from the Castle-hill; a view of the north hills, Inchkeith; and, opposite St Giles' spire, the walk leading up from the Meadow, entering the town by the gate in the wall. St Giles' spire, the houses down to the Tron Church, with its spire; the houses down to where the Netherbow stood; also, the spire of the new Episcopal Chapel; and, in the south east corner of the cover, some thistles and stalks, with their leaves. The cover bordered with bays and roses.
It is with pleasure we can assure the public, that, a few days since, on opening one of the Boxes belonging to the Charity Work-house of this city, there was found a bank note of Five Pounds Sterling deposited by some well disposed person;—a Benefaction which must be peculiarly acceptable at this time of general distress, and well deserves being mentioned for the satisfaction of the Community, as an act of truly disinterested benevolence.
We have the pleasure to acquaint the public, that the Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, is now in rehearsal at the Theatre-Royal, according to the alterations of Mr Garrick, and will be performed in a few days for a benevolent purpose:—The Character of Hamlet by a Gentleman of this country.
We hear, a Parliamentary bounty of five hundred pounds will be voted for the next Session, to the person who shall discover a coal-mine, and work the same for twelve months, within twenty miles of the city of Dublin.
A Rush privateer of sixteen guns, six pounders, we hear, has made capture of a large Dutch vessel of great value, and sent her into Waterford.
They write from Dumfries, that, on Saturday last, so soon as the post arrived with the agreeable intelligence of the taking of St Eustatia, &c. the bells were set ringing by order of the Magistrates, and three companies of the South Fencibles quartered there were drawn up upon the parade at two o'clock, and fired a feu-de-joie of three rounds amidst a vast concourse of spectators. Thereafter, the soldiery were entertained with strong beer, which had been ordered to the Crofs for them by the Magistrates. In the evening, the whole town was illuminated.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, March 21.
Monday night last, a general illumination was expected in this city, in consequence of the great success of Admiral Rodney at St Eustatia: But, our Magistrates, to prevent disturbance, publicly discharged any exhibitions of joy on the occasion.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock, March 20.
Upon the arrival of the Gazette containing an account of Admiral Rodney's victory, and his capture of 200 sail, the Magistrates of this place, the principal manufacturers and merchants, with several of the nobility, and gentlemen from the country round, met here in the Town Hall, and, after giving a number of loyal toasts suitable to the occasion, the whole town being illuminated, the bells ringing, and bon-fires in every corner, they went in great order, with drums beating, to the house of William Paterson of Braehead, where was lighted upwards of 300 candles, and there was played off a number of fire-works prepared for the occasion, with several volleys of small arms, to the satisfaction of some thousands of spectators; and the night was concluded without the least disorder or irregularity, and with the utmost joy and harmony.

Extract of a letter from Dumblane, March 19.
The great and important news of taking St Eustatia, St Martins, and Saba, with such a treasure of money, goods, and shipping, from our long secret and now open enemies, the Dutch, having come by post yesterday, the loyal inhabitants of this ancient city could not celebrate their real joy on that happy occasion till this day, when a large bon-fire was made in the broad street, where the Crofs once stood, but was lately removed as a relief of Popery. The Company met in an adjoining tavern, and drank, "To the King, and all his true friends:—" "Success to his Majesty's arms by sea and land:—" "The British Flag:—" "May the British navy always ride victorious and triumphant:—" "A prosperous war, or a speedy and honourable peace:—" "The gallant Admiral Rodney:—" "The brave General Vaughan:—" "Earl Cornwallis:—" "General Clinton:—" "Colonel Tarleton," &c.;—but no Lee-shore Admirals, nor Melchianza Generals.—And each toast had a discharge of small arms by the city volunteers posted around the bon-fire, with three huzzas from a vast crowd of the populace attending, the bells ringing all the time; and the evening was concluded with every demonstration of innocent and unfeigned pleasure and gratitude. No mobs! No party distinctions! We leave these to greater cities.

FIARS OF THE COMMISSARIOT OF HAMILTON AND CAMPSIE.
Meal, 15 s. 4 d. Bear, 12 s. Corn, 10 s. 2 d. 3 ds.
The Fiars for the Archbishoprick and the Commissariat of Glasgow are the same as the above.

THE TICKETS, SHARES, and CHANCES in the present Government State Lottery for Ireland, which begins drawing on Monday the 26th current, continue to be sold and registered by WHITE and MITCHELL, at their Toy Shop and Licensed State Lottery Office, opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh, on account of Messrs. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London, remarkable for selling the most capital prizes. The account of the first day's drawing will not arrive before Saturday the 31st current, after which Tickets, Shares, and Chances will be warranted undrawn to the latest accounts. At the above office, a correct numerical register of the drawing will be kept, where authentic lists of each day's drawing may be seen, and money at current rate for the prizes so soon as drawn. Schemes gratis: Letters (post paid) daily answered.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

22. Elisabeth and Janet, Scott, from Dunbar, with malt, &c.
Success, Ferrier, from Kirkcaldy, with mahogany.
21. Britannia, Cowles, from Shields, with glass.
Nancy, Robertson, from Anstruther, with wheat.
Jean, Brown, from Glasgow, with sugar and coffee.
N. S. Da Conceicao, Rodovatho, from Lisbon, with wine, &c.
Janet, Livingstone, from Crummond, in ballast.
24. Betty, Johnson, from Glasgow, with empty casks.
And sundry coasters with coals.
Sally, Graham, for Sealock, with grain.
23. Robert and Marjory, Smith, for Stromness, with goods.
Isobel, Martin, for Borrowstounness, with goods.
Jean, Fyfe, for Glasgow, with goods.
24. Friendship, Lifton, for Hull, with goods.
Friendship, Leeds, for Thurso, with goods.

For the Benefit of Messrs KELLY and CHARTERIS.
By particular Desire of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the
WIG CLUB,
On THURSDAY next, March 29, will be presented, a Comedy, called
THE SCHOOL FOR WIVES.
End of the Play, (by particular Desire) the
TWO ADMIRAL SCENES from the Tragedy of BONDUCA
will be performed:
In which Master CHARTERIS displays such uncommon Abilities in
the Character of
LITTLE HENGO.
To which will be added, the celebrated Farce of
KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.
OR,
The Taming of a Shrew.
Tickets to be had of Mr Kelly, at Mr Simpson's, first door, St Anne's
Street, New Town; of Mr Charteris, head of Chalmers's close; of
Mr Johnston hair-dresser to the Theatre, at his house, fourth side of
the Fountain-well; of Mrs Duncan grocer, back of the City-
Guard; and at the Theatre.

FREEHOLDERS OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
THE Candidates for the Representation of the Stewartry of Kirk-
cudbright in Parliament, take this method to make public an
agreement between them, to prevent any attempts to take advantage
of the present contest, by the use of personal diligence against any of
the Freeholders, whereby they have provided, That in case any person in
the interest of either Candidate is attached by personal diligence at the
time of the election, a voter in the opposite side is to be tied off for every
one so attached.

DANIEL ANDERSON,
Chimney-piece and Picture-frame Maker, from London;
BEGS leave to inform Gentlemen, Architects, Surveyors, Builders,
and others, of his much-approved Ornaments, and enriched
Mouldings, for decorating Chimney-pieces, Picture frames, or Glass
Frames, &c. and when painted or gilded, cannot be known by fine
carving, but more durable, and 50 per cent. cheaper. Patteris of
chimney-pieces, picture-frames, &c. may be seen at his shop, at No. 32,
Nicolson's street, Edinburgh.
Chimney-pieces, new or old, ornamented with great nicety, at a small
expense.—All orders punctually obeyed.

TO LET,
A LODGING, consisting of three handsome
rooms, two bed-rooms, a large light kitchen, two cellars, and
a small Grass Plot,—in Archibald's land, opposite the Chapel of Ease,
presently possessed by Miss Bigg. Rent 16 l. sterling.
Not to be repeated.

A BREWERIE TO LET.
A BREWERIE, with Malt Barn, Lofts, House, Garden, with
plenty of water, and other conveniences, directly opposite Ar-
cher's Hall, to be LET. The entry at Martinmas next, or earlier, if
agreeable to the new tenant.
For further particulars, apply at the house.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

- ARRIVED.**
- March 15. William and Anne, Butcher, from Barnstable, with meal.
18. Glasgow, Slater, from Ulverstone, with goods.
- Mary, Martin, from Dumfries, with goods.
19. William and Betty, Roberts, from Belfast, with goods.
20. Peggy, Lamont, from ditto, with goods.
21. Lily, McRobb, from Dublin, with goods.
- Jenny, Paul, and Jean, Black, both from ditto, with ditto.
22. Janet, Murdoch, from Stranraer, with goods.
23. Crawford, Morison, from Dundee, in ballast.
- SAILED.**
16. Mally, McCallum, for Londonderry, with coal.
17. Jeanie, Law, for Belfast, with goods.
20. Nelly, Steen, for Belfast, with ditto.
21. Lord Frederick, Mackenzie, for Limerick, with coal.
22. Elderly, Scott, for Jamaica, with ditto.
23. Blagrove, Thomson, for ditto, with ditto.

CHAISES, HORSES, &c. TO BE SOLD.

FOUR POST CHAIRES and a **POST COACH**, with harness. — Also, **Eight CARRIAGE HORSES**. — The Carriages, Horses, &c. to be seen at the stables of the deceased Alexander Anderson in Leith. — A TACK of these Stables, current for four years, will also be disposed of. — For particulars, apply to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Yard Heads, Leith. — Such persons as have claims upon the said Alexander Anderson are desired to lodge the same with Mrs Anderson; and those who are indebted to him will please order payment to her, as she has full power to discharge them.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April next, between the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon.

That Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE lately built by Messrs Parkers, in the town of Bruntisland, adjoining to the sugar-house there, which is capable of accommodating a large family, with the stable and garden behind the same.

This house is pleasantly situated opposite to the mouth of Bruntisland harbour, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the Frith of Forth and coast of Lothian. For the encouragement of purchasers the upset price will be 250 l.

At the same time will be **SOLD**, together or separately with the said house, **THE SUGAR-HOUSE** at Bruntisland, with all the fixtures in complete order, and fit for carrying on an extensive Sugar Trade, and for the encouragement of purchasers the upset price thereof will be 400 l. — John Young baker in Bruntisland will shew the premises; and for particulars apply to William Anderson clerk to the signet; to whom such as incline to make a private bargain are desired to transmit their terms in writing on or before Wednesday the 29th inst.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE situation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is sheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the west wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the fench of the butchers shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood in the summer months; it has an extensive prospect over is near to the Frith of Forth, and almost over the whole of the Assembly-Room now projected; it is close adjoining to that elegant and useful building the Register Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-House, the Banks, the General Post-Office, and to the other public Offices of Customs, Excise, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houses excepted,) and a short agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. — Besides these local advantages, the **feuars** of this Square will be free of the land-tax, *ministers stipend, street on trade, impost on liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are subject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a small expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the square, viz: Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be **FEUED**, a number of **AREAS** for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is also without the Royalty, and of consequence free of all taxes and impositions as above. These areas are remarkably well adapted for shops, warehouses, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the streets where the other buildings are proposed, is to be seen in the hands of Walter Ferguson writer, the proprietor, at his house first floor Gavintoch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 28th March next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

I. The Lands and Estate of **DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE**, consisting of 600 English acres or thereby, lying in the parish of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, seven miles westward of Glasgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be exposed at 10,500 l. Sterling.

This estate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all inclosed and subdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with serpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern mansion-house on this estate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large stables and offices almost new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The house is pleasantly situated, commanding an extensive prospect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick seams of coal lying near the surface, easily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glasgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverses the estate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great success, and two more are ready for working; for the coal must yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is also a fine free-stone quarry in the estate.

III. The Lands of **HOLE**, consisting of about 44 English acres, or thereby, with a superiority over lands yielding 4 l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying also in the said parish of Old Monkland, four miles eastward from Glasgow on the said turnpike road; to be exposed at 750 l. Sterling.

The Monkland Canal also traverses these lands, and they likewise abound with seams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who will show the title-deeds, the conditions of sale, and a plan or survey of the estate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, who will show copies of the inventory of the progress, and of the conditions of sale, and also the lands themselves, to those intending to purchase.

To be **LET**, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to immediately.

THE MANSION HOUSE and Offices of PITCAIRLY

lying in the parish of Newburgh, and county of Fife, with about 140 acres of inclosed land lying round the house.

The House is large and commodious, and fit to accommodate any family, and the land is in excellent order.

The dining-room, drawing-room, and some bed-rooms are furnished; and the lessee will likewise have the benefit of the carriage coals and kail, payable by the tenants of the estate.

The garden is let to a gardener, who will furnish every thing which may be wanted, on reasonable terms.

ALSO, to be **LET**, for a term of 29 years, The extensive farm of **EASTER COLSEY**, lying in the parish of Abernethy, within two miles of the port of Newburgh, and county of Fife.

For particulars apply to James Thomson clerk to the signet, Edinburgh, or Mr William Marshall jun. Auchtermuchty, by Falkland.

Country-House and Coal to Let.

To be **LET**, for such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE MANSION-HOUSE of **MONKTOWN**, with the Offices and Pigeon-house, and three small inclosures adjoining thereto, lying in the parish of Inveresk, and about mid-way betwixt Dalkeith and Musselburgh. The house consists of a genteel dining-room, drawing-room, and eight excellent bed-chambers, all in thorough repair, besides kitchen, cellars, and servants apartments. The premises lie about six English miles from Edinburgh, and within little more than a mile of Musselburgh and Dalkeith; are situated in a most pleasant country and good neighbourhood.

There is also to be **LET**, The several **SEAMS** of **COAL** under the lands of Cairney, part of the estate of Monkton. The coal is of a remarkable good quality, but has not been lately wrought, owing to tacksmen having foundry other going-works in the neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply to James Colquhoun of Luff, Esq. one of the principal clerks of Session, or Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. The house may be seen every Wednesday betwixt twelve and two.

To be **LET**, and entered to at Whitunday next.

THE FARM of **SPITAL**, lying in the parish of Pennycuik, and county of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Robert Aitkin, for such number of years as can be agreed on.

Offers in writing for this farm may be addressed to Andrew Stewart jun. writer to the signet, betwixt the 20th of April next, when the highest will be accepted, and the others concealed.

FARM TO LET.

TO BE LET, by public roup, at Bognal, upon Saturday the 7th of April next, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock forenoon.

That extensive stone and arable farm of **HARTSIDE**, lying in the parish of Channellkirk, and shire of Berwick, containing near 1700 acres Scots, which keeps about sixty score of sheep. Above fifty acres of the best land has been lately inclosed with stone dikes, and divided into four inclosures; and there is a great extent of ground capable of being improved, which may be easily done, as it is within five or six miles of limekilns. If not let in one farm, it will be divided and let in two farms, viz: Upper and Nether Hartside. The division to be, from the foot of Hazleburn to the head of it, and from that in a line to the Lamblayer at the top of the hill; and then in a line west from said Lanyer to the Clints March, including the whole of Longcleugh; the west of said line to belong to Upper Hartside, and the other side to Under Hartside.

If any person chuses to make a private bargain before the roup, for the whole, or part, they may give in their proposals to John Hay young of Hopes, factor to the Marquis of Tweedale, near Haddington.

FARM in the County of Angus to LET.

TO BE SET, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitunday next, **THE MAINS** of **BALLACHIE**, of about two hundred Scots acres, all completely dressed, inclosed and improved. There is a genteel and commodious dwelling-house, garden, and well-rotted pigeon-house, with a complete court of slated farm houses, all lately built; and the farm is distant about two miles from Montrose, and the same from Brechin, considerable market-towns.

TO BE LET, for such number of years as may be agreed on, the entry at Whitunday next.

The TOWN and LANDS of SCOTHOUSE,

situated on the side of Loch-nevis, within the parish of Glenelg, and shire of Inverness, with a good mansion house, office-houses, and garden, fit for accommodating a genteel family: The Town and Lands of **INVERBEG**, marching with said farm of Scotthouse, with a good corn-mill thereon; together with the sheelings and graings of Torrary. Also, the Town and Lands of **GLENDULCHAN**, and Lands of **KONLOCHULACHAN** adjoining thereto, both of great extent, and remarkable for rearing black cattle of the best quality.

These Farms are of considerable extent, and of good quality, both for corn-crop and pasturing, and rearing black cattle or sheep; and there is on the Lands of Scotthouse sea-ware for manufacturing twelve tons of kelp this season. The Lands of Glendulchan have an extensive tract of hill-grass, and will pasture a number of sheep without diminishing the usual Stocking of black cattle. The whole are in the natural possession of the proprietor.

The Stocking of black cattle, horses, and sheep presently on the said farms are to be sold at or before Whitunday next. The black cattle are of the best kind in the Highlands.

Any person inclining to take a lease of the whole, or any part of the said lands, may apply to the proprietor at Scotthouse; or to James Frazer writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN EAST LOTHIAN.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of April 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of **ST GERMAINS**, comprehending the lands of St Germain, Cheshamhall and Greendykes, lying within the parishes of Tranent and Gladsmuir, constabulary of Haddington, and shire of Edinburgh. The estate consists of full 400 Scots acres of exceeding good arable land, all inclosed and subdivided, partly with stone walls, and partly with hedge and ditch; and there is a field of coal in the ground, of three seams, which may be wrought to great advantage. The lands are pleasantly situated in a fine country, eleven miles east of Edinburgh, five from Haddington, and two from Prestonpans, commanding an extensive prospect of the Frith and opposite coast of Fife, and are in the near neighbourhood of plenty of lime. A part are in the proprietor's natural possession, in high cultivation, and may be entered to immediately after the sale; the rest are let to substantial tenants. Putting a moderate value on the grounds in the proprietor's possession, the free yearly rent amounts to about 385 l. sterling; and the lands are valued in the cess-books of Haddington-shire, at 698 l. 17s. 2d. Scots, affording very near two freehold qualifications for a member of Parliament.

There is an exceeding good substantial mansion-house on the estate, lately repaired, which may accommodate a large family, and suitable offices, all in good repair; a remarkable fine garden of two acres, with walls stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds, and a hot-house furnished with vines and pines. There is also melon and cucumber ground, a pigeon-house, porter's lodge, &c.

The lands will be exposed at the upset price of 9600 l.

The title-deeds, articles of sale, a plan and measurement of the lands, may be seen in the hands of William Ramsay clerk to the signet, to whom any person inclining to purchase by private bargain may apply.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

SUNDRY DWELLING-HOUSES lying in

Cowan's Close, fourth side of the Cowgate, opposite to the foot of Forrester's Wynd, Edinburgh, jointly, or in the following lots, viz:

I. That **TENEMENT** of land lying on the west side of the said close, consisting of three storeys, possessed by Mrs Davidson, Mr Eilou, and Mr Dryburgh, at the yearly rent of 8 l. 10 s. Sterling.

II. That **TENEMENT** of land lying on the east side of the said close, consisting of three storeys, possessed by Mrs Hindlay, Mr Colvay, Mr Orrock, and Mr Macnair, at the yearly rent of 8 l. 12 s. Sterling.

The progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of William Young writer, Writer's Court, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of David Methven vintner in Cupar Fife, upon Thursday the 5th April next, at 12 o'clock precisely.

These parts of the lands of **LUTHRIE** which belonged to William Boyd, lying in the parish of Creech and shire of Fife, consisting of a tenement of houses, or brew treading, with malt barn, kiln and coyle, offices and yards adjacent; and a new built dwelling house, consisting of two floors and garrets; together with 25 acres of land all inclosed.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale are to be seen in the hands of Mr Robert Stark writer in Cupar Fife.

N. B. These subjects are now let at 25 l. Sterling, the tenant paying all public burdens over and above, and they are to be exposed to sale at 450 l. Sterling.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO BE SOLD, by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 4th day of April 1781, betwixt the hours of 6 and 7 afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of FAIRNALIE, and Lands of **BUCKHOLM, WILLIAMSLAW, and LADHOPMUR**, lying in the parishes of Gallahills and Melrose, and shires of Selkirk and Roxburgh respectively.

The estate pays in whole of free yearly rent 558 l. 16 s. 1d. and holds all of the Crown, except the lands of Williamslaw and Ladhophmur, which hold of the Duke of Buccleugh. The proprietor has right to his tenants.

There is a good commodious house on Fairnalie. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tweed, near the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh to Selkirk, and there is a great deal of fine thriving wood upon the estate.

If this estate does not sell in *amille*, the lands of Buckholm, Williamslaw, and Ladhophmur, paying of yearly rent, after all deductions, 558 l. 10 s. 2d. sterling, will be exposed separately.

For the encouragement of purchasers, the upset prices are to be lowered.

For further particulars, enquire at Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, or Samuel Mitchell clerk to the signet, Carrubber's Close, who will shew the progress of writs, and the rental, with the conditions of sale.

SALE IN AYRSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of Andrew Cathcart, innkeeper in Ayr, upon Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781.

The whole Lands and Estate of **KILDONAN**, lying in the parish of Colmonell and shire of Ayr, either altogether or in the following lots, viz:

Lot I. **THE MAINS** of **KILDONAN, GLENWHASK, and Sterling.** Corn and Waukmills, the yearly rent whereof is L. 94 0 0

Lot II. **BLAIR, LAGGAN, and ABANS**, the yearly rent whereof is 48 10 0

Lot III. **TEN SHILLING LAND, and BALHAMAGE**, the yearly rent whereof is 33 0 0

Total L. 175 10 0

The whole Lands are set in tack to good tenants, who, besides the above rent, pay all public burdens; and the tack of the Mains of Kildonan, the rent whereof is 75 l. expires in two years from Whitunday 1780.

There are very extensive natural woods upon the lands of a considerable size, which, at last cutting, were sold for about 1200 l. Sterling, besides a considerable quantity of old planting.

The whole lands hold blanch of the Crown.

For further particulars apply to Robert Kennedy of Daljarrook, Esq. at Maybole; or to Andrew Blane writer to the signet, either of whom will treat with any person inclining to make a private bargain.

WELLHOUSE BLEACHFIELD.

MUNGO BUCHAN is now laying down cloth, and bleaches after the most approved Dutch method, whereby the quality of the cloth is kept up, no rubbing loads nor machinery being used.

Cloth may be given in at Edinburgh, to James Murray merchant, back of the Guard; to James Blair merchant, Trongate, Glasgow; to Alexander Hay, Hamilton; to Andrew Dick merchant, Paisley; to William Lang merchant, Greenock; and at the Bleachfield.

Linen 1800 and above, at 5 d. per yard. All below according to the quality of the cloth. Cambricks and Long Lawns at 3 d. Diaper, Damask, and Tweels at 4 d. and 4 d. halfpenny; and so in proportion to other breadths.

Lawn bordered handkerchiefs dressed and finished at 18 d. per dozen. Netted ditto, at 16 d. Mullin ditto at 14 d. 2 Lawns at 1 d. 3 farthings per yard. Eleven-eighths ditto, at 3 d. Nine-eighths ditto at 2 d. halfpenny. Seven-eighths Gauze and Nets at 14 d. the ten yards. Stockings according to the quality of the thread.

The owner's name to be distinctly marked with linen thread a full inch from the end upon the one end, and the number of yards on the other.

N. B. As Mungo Buchan carried on the bleaching for Mr Millar these three years past, former customers may rely on the same attention being given them.

No piece of Linen more than 50 yards in length.

LEVEN BLEACHFIELD, 1781.

JOHN READ bleaches at the following prices, viz:

	per yard.		per yard.
800 and under,	at 2 d.	Lawns	2 d.
900	2 d.	Cottons and long Lawns	3 d.
1000 and 1100	3 d.	Diapers	3 d.
1100 and 1200	3 d.	Cambricks	4 d.
1400 and 1500	4 d.	Damasks and fine Tweelings	4 d.
1600 and all above,	4 d.		

All above yard wide to pay in proportion.

Cloth for this field is taken in at Edinburgh, by William Dawson merchant, Lawn-market; Donald McLean feedsmen, at the Crofs; James Adie merchant, opposite the Mole-well Crofs-market; Robert Douglas at his paper ware-house, Cowgate; James Shaw grocer, head of St John's Street Canongate; and by Mrs Bonthron merchant, on the bridge Leith; Robert Wood merchant, Prestonpans; James Bell weaver, Inverkeithing; David Lyall merchant, Bruntisland; William Baxter thimpmaster, Kinghorn; George Tod merchant, in the Links; and James Gourley merchant, Kirkcaldy; James Henderson weaver, Dyfart; William Anderson vintner, Collingburgh; David Wallace weaver, Kilconquhar; Alexander Souter weaver, Earls-Ferry; William Bruce weaver, Ely; Andrew Mackie vintner, St Monance; Robert McCull weaver, Pittenweem; James Mercer merchant, Anstruther; George Westwater weaver, Crail; John Gourley weaver, St Andrews; William Mitchell jun. merchant, at the Crofs; and W. Mitchell at Messrs George Hall and Company's ware-house, Dundee; and at the Bleachfield. — At all which places receipts will be given.

N. B. Those who chuse to have their cloth half bleached, will please mark half white on the ends of their webs.